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WEATHER REPORT

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The Evening Advocate

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the greatest are destruc-
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or small,
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Vol. XI., No. 158.

ST. JOHN'S, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1924.

THREE CENTS

American Fliers Complete 825 Mile Trip From Iceland To Greenland

Astronomers Say Mars Will Be Only 34,600,000 Miles Away Next Year And Is Inhabited

Montreal Judge Sends Hold-Up Gangster To Prison For Ten Years

Prince of Wales Starts To-morrow

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Prince of Wales has no public engagements of any kind during the brief period which remains before his departure for the United States and Canada on the Berengaria, on Saturday August 23. Although it has been made known that the trip is unofficial, and in the nature of a recreational holiday, the Prince has had numerous invitations from different parts of Canada to attend functions of various kinds. Some of these it would be impossible to accept because of the date, apart from other considerations. Some of the larger eastern cities will certainly be visited on the way from the west, but the dates are still too uncertain to make acceptance of invitations to definitely fixed functions practical. The meeting of the Prince of Wales and President Coolidge of the United States is a definite fixture but will be stripped as far as possible of all formality.

Ruhr Evacuation Says Herriot Came First

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Premier Herriot put the Dawes reparation plan and the London agreement for making it effective before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon and told the members, "I for my part have chosen, but nothing final has been done and Parliament in its turn can choose. The evacuation of the Ruhr," the Premier said, "had dominated everything at the International Conference in London and he had to choose between the reestablishment of the inter allied entente and a continuance of isolated action."

A Second Son to Viscount Lascelles

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The afternoon papers devote long stories with big headlines to the news from Goldborough of the birth of a second son to Princess Mary, daughter of King George, and wife of Viscount Lascelles. There are long descriptions of Goldborough Hall and its surroundings and mention of the fact that King George and Queen Mary recently visited their daughter there but left for Scotland before the event occurred. Some of the newspapers record Goldborough Village gossip to the effect that the Princess had expressed the hope to her intimate friends that her second child would be a daughter, but that Viscount Lascelles had desired another son as playmate for his heir who is growing to be a sturdy little chap. All the newspapers combine in wishing joy to the mother and son who are progressing favourably, according to the latest bulletins.

Admitted He Started 100 Fires in New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A self-styled "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," an unassuming youth of 26, has blandly confessed to the police he has caused over 100 incendiary fires on Manhattan Island in the last few months, just to see the fire engines in action. "It was lots of fun," he explained with a smile, "to stand in front of a burning house and know that the people running from the place so madly didn't know that the one who had made all the excitement was right there looking at them."

American Fliers Reached Greenland Last Night

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 21.—The United States round the world fliers and Lieut. Locatelli, Italian airman, hopped off from here at 8.15 o'clock this morning.

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 21.—The fliers passed the United States cruiser Richmond on patrol about seven miles off the coast from Iceland at 9.35 o'clock. Lieut. Locatelli was leading his companions, Lieutenant Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. Erik H. Nelson, by five miles.

HENRY FORD NOMINATED FOR SENATE IN MICHIGAN

Henry Ford is nominated for the Senate in Michigan by petitions containing enough signatures to put his name on the ballot.

It was done without Ford's consent or knowledge, and his name may be taken off, but he might better let it go through.

The Senate is an interesting club, and it would be worth Mr. Ford's time to take a look at it, and find out for himself how the inside machinery works. He would have one advantage over other young statesmen—they would listen to his first speech and newspapers would print it.

Ford isn't a public speaker, but says extremely well what he has in mind. It might do some Senators good to learn from Ford what power of organized money is in this country, how earnestly it tried, and how nearly it came to success in a scheme to wipe him out, and take possession of his plant.

Ford could tell the Senate many things that it needs to know, about wasted water power, the power of graft, the possibility of improving farm conditions. Ford ought to go to the Senate, for one term anyhow. Michigan would gladly send him.

John W. Davis said he had never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan and never would become a member.

La Follette goes further, attacking the Klan, and opposing "any discrimination between races, classes and creeds." He says the Klan can't survive.

It may not, but hatred between races, classes and creeds, has survived for many centuries. Whoever thinks the Ku Klux Klan has monopoly of religious hatred, is mistaken.

Russia Revives Railway Classes

MOSCOW.—Railway class distinction, abolished by the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, has been restored with first and second-class sleeping cars. It is reported that railway fares soon are to be differentiated.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 21.—Radio advices here at 9.45 to-night announced the safe arrival at Greenland of the two American world encircling airmen, Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, ending their 825 miles hop from Iceland. The Italian flyer, Lieut. Locatelli, was not mentioned. The time of arrival was given as 18.10, presumably Greenwich time. The two machines landed almost together.

Canada and Britain Make New Immigration Agreement

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Settlement in Canada of 3,000 British families, to be selected by the Dominion, is provided for in the new immigration agreement which has been concluded between Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Immigration and the British Government provides all money for equipment and sailing which will total between four and a half million dollars, the settlers to repay the amount expended over a period of from five to twenty-five years.

German Couple Have 100 Children and Grand Children

REUETTE, Germany, Aug. 1.—Daniel Falger and wife possess 37 children between them. Daniel, 62 years old, was a widower with 21 children when his eyes fell upon the widow Hedwig Poschl, who is the mother of 16 youngsters and six years older than Daniel.

When the wedding breakfast was served and noses were counted, it was found that the immediate family of children and grandchildren numbered over 100.

Stockholm Helps Its Youth

STOCKHOLM.—The helping hand of this city has been extended to assist young men and women in search of their first jobs, through the Vocational Aid Bureau, established by the Stockholm Board of Education.

The bureau is especially designed to help boys and girls who are about to finish high school, and must either go to work without delay or take up special training in trade or apprentice schools. It co-operates with the city Employment Agency for Minors, and during the first month of its activity 392 of the 657 applicants were placed in positions. Among the successful ones were 126 young women.

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Mars is Habitable Planet

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Aug. 21.—Capt. See, professor of mathematics in United States Navy, and Government astronomer at Mare Island, in a statement made to-day said that astronomical research has proved beyond doubt that Mars is a habitable planet and therefore it is inhabited by vegetable and animal life of some kind. Of that opinion he is certain, all other details are speculative, according to his statement.

"The chemical elements in Mars are the same as upon the earth; the electrical, atomic and molecular forces are similar in all respects; all physical conditions are the same, therefore Mars and Venus are habitable like the earth and therefore also inhabited like our own globe. The canals of Mars most likely are vegetable banks along water courses."

Scientists Contended There is Little to Learn

WILLIAMS BAY, WIS., Aug. 21.—Although the planet Mars will be only 34,600,000 miles from the earth during its present peregrinations, scientists will learn little that is new, according to professor Edwin B. Frost, Director of Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, and who is watching the planet through the largest telescope in the world. We expect the marking on the planet's face more clearly in October, 1926, he said to-day, when, although Mars will be twenty per cent further away than it is now, its maximum altitude above the horizon will be twice as great as at present and when there will be less atmospheric disturbance to interfere with observations.

"Chicken Pullers" War Resumed

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 21.—Two men were shot to death yesterday in what the police termed a resumption of the chicken pullers war which raged fiercely on both sides of the Hudson up to seven years ago when the authorities brought temporary peace by sending several gang leaders to the electric chair after a series of particularly violent murders. To-day's victims marked the third murder of the resumed warfare in two days.

Hayre Strike Called Off

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—The dock employees who went on strike recently returned to work to-day on the terms of the Company.

The German Reichstag Approves

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Reichstag to-night adopted all the Legislative bills dealing with the Dawes report.

Blessed are the poor!! They get up early enough to enjoy these beautiful mornings.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

B. C. Candidates Nominated

SEVERN FALLS, ONT., Aug. 21.—While attempting to escape in a rowboat from a burning motor boat near here last night, three young men, Percy Beatty, of Severn Bridge, Gerald Carthy and Arthur Heals of Toronto, all between 20 and 30 years of age, were drowned when the rowboat capsized. Miss Ethel Fontaine, of Toronto, was also a passenger in the motor boat but was saved by the heroism of Mrs. Charles Wilkinson of Severn Falls who had put out to the rescue.

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 21.—Premier Oliver and his opponent, Harry Houston, of the Citizens Party, were nominated yesterday for Saturday's bye-election here.

Ten Years For Attempted Hold Up

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Robert French, convicted of an attempt to hold up the British Empire Steel Corporation pay car last May, was sentenced to-day by Judge Perreault to ten years in the penitentiary and twenty lashes.

William Jennings Bryan Injured

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Aug. 21.—William Jennings Bryan was injured early last evening when an automobile in which he was going from Tuscola to Mattson, Ill., turned over on the highway. Mr. Bryan was cut and bruised about the head and face but was able to give a schedule lecture upon his arrival at Mattson.

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FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT

CHAPTER XXI.

Jess hid her face on his shoulder. Her heart was beating painfully. Who would speak first? Who would utter the accusation which should separate them?

Mr. Newton moistened his lips—it seemed as if his throat were burning. "Lord—Ravenhurst," he said brokenly, but sternly, "you have no right to—retain my daughter, no right to her. Jess, come to me. I command you!"

Bruce stared at him, and, of course, only gripped Jess the tighter and closer.

"No right?" he repeated. "No right? What—what do you mean? I tell you we are married! Where's the certificate, Jess?"

Her hand went to her bosom, then fell to her side again.

He looked at her and then at the earl.

"Father, why don't you speak? Good Lord! you couldn't treat me worse if I'd committed murder! You don't mean to say that you're sorry—that you're not glad? Why, you've treated her as your daughter all this time—she's here in your house—she's been staying with Aunt Ada! What's the matter? Damn it—!" His temper was rising. "I beg your pardon, all of you, but this is the most extraordinary conduct—and I don't understand it!"

The earl rose, and approached the couple with uncertain steps.

"Come away—and with me, dear," he said, hoarsely, to Jess.

Jess looked at him—a look of love, a confession of weakness.

"I—I cannot!" she moaned. "I cannot leave him!"

Bruce stared at his father.

"Leave me! Good Lord, why should she?"

"Hurrah, hurrah! Three cheers for his young lordship, boys!" came the cry from outside, followed by a burst of enthusiastic cheering.

The earl groaned.

"God forgive you, Bruce!" he said. "Yes, you must be mad to—dare us all, to put us all to shame. Let her go to her father!"

Bruce's face darkened.

"Jess is my wife," he said. "A wife does not leave her husband, even for her father, unless her husband has ill-treated her. I don't know that I've done that, though the way you are all behaving would lead any one to think so. Why should she leave me and go to her father?"

Mr. Newton came forward, his face white to the lips.

"Ravenhurst, we know all! It is useless to attempt to brazen it out. I say, we know the whole shameful business. You have wronged me and mine cruelly, but—but I cannot forget that you risked your life to save mine. I cannot forget Wolf's Drift. And remembering this, I—I will not seek to punish you—I can even find it in my heart to forgive you. But you must yield her up. Indeed, you cannot do otherwise."

Bruce faced him with mingled amazement and anger.

"Can I not?" he said. "I beg your pardon! Look here, Mr. Newton, I don't understand in the least what you are driving at; but it's evident that I can't have made myself plain; that you haven't taken in what I told you. I say," he went on, speaking slowly and deliberately, "that Jess and I are married! We were married at a registrar's just outside London, on the Chiswick Road, just before I left England. Then we parted, man and wife only in name, but fully so before the law, and all that. Why you shouldn't believe me, I can't make out! She has the certificate—Jess, show it to them, and convince them, and put an end to this painful scene!"

Mr. Newton's face went red.

"If you have done this, you—you have committed a crime, Ravenhurst!" he said sternly. "She is not your wife—and you know it!"

"Not my wife!" exclaimed Bruce. Then he laughed. "Pon my soul! I'm half inclined to think you are playing off some joke upon me. Perhaps it's your idea of punishing me for deceiving you, and all that! If so, it's about played out, sir! Not my wife! Why not? Do you hear that, Jess? Speak, dearest!"

But she clung to him, in silence still.

"Not my wife! Why not?" he repeated.

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Mr. Newton groaned.

"You force me to speak out, to charge you with as vile and base a crime as the meanest of men could be guilty of. You were married already, Lord Ravenhurst!"

Bruce stared at him; then he burst into a laugh—a laugh half of scorn, half of anger.

"What damned nonsense is this?" he said, with a look round. "Married already! What do you mean?"

"You were married a week before you went through the ceremony with Jess," said Mr. Newton.

Bruce stood looking at him for a



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second or two without speaking, then he passed his hand over his brow.

"Either you or I must be mad, or there must be some hideous mistake!" he said. "You look serious enough, God knows," he went on grimly; "all of you look serious; and yet, if ever there was a farce, this is one. How the devil can I have married any one but Jess? The—the thing's an absurdity on the face of it! Don't be frightened, dearest; for he could feel Jess trembling."

"Do you force me to go into the vile details?" demanded Mr. Newton.

"Force you to go? Of course I do! Great heavens, do you think I understand you? Well, I don't. I'm in the

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dark entirely. Father, did you hear what Mr. Newton said? Why on earth don't you laugh or do something?"

And he himself laughed hoarsely.

"You were married on September the twenty-eighth, at a registrar's at Brompton," said Mr. Newton. "For God's sake, Ravenhurst, let her go! Come with me to the library—some-where where we can be alone—and let us see if something cannot be done to—to avert the disgrace—dishonor!"

Bruce reddened furiously.

"I married on September the twenty-eighth—Brompton! It's an infernal lie—madness!" he broke out. "No, I will not let her go, nor will I creep into some corner with you like a criminal. There is a hideous, foolish blunder, mistake, somewhere—that is, if you are serious. Forde, Aunt Ada—surely, surely you don't believe this! Father! He stretched out his

hand to the earl appealingly; then, as they all refused to meet his gaze, he turned white, and passed his hand across his forehead again.

"You all believe it! All!" he said. Then he looked down at the head resting on his breast. "Jess!" he said hoarsely, "you, at least, will not tell me that you believe this—this stupid nonsense? They may all be mad and foolish; but you—you, Jess, dearest, know that it is just mad foolishness! Speak—tell them that you are my wife!"

She raised her head, and, with both hands on his shoulders, said in a low voice:

"I am your wife, Bruce!"

"There!" he said, with a long breath, and as if that settled the business. "There you are! Now, Mr. Newton, perhaps you'll be good enough to explain how this mistake occurred. You owe me that, at least!"

As he spoke, the door opened, and Deborah walked in. There was so much noise outside, with the excitement and cheering, that those in the hall had not heard the phæton drive up, and Bruce, whose back was to the door, did not see her enter.

Glave, who was leaning against the mantelpiece, watching the progress of the tragedy—of which which he had been the author—with keen attention and combined amusement and apprehension, saw her, and, with a start, stood upright and made a movement toward her. Then he checked himself, and carefully avoided her eye.

Now, the cause and reason of Deborah's appearance were simple. After she had driven past Glave, she began to ask herself why he had gone down to Ravenhurst, and why he had chosen to cut her. As she mistrusted that gentleman to the bottom of her heart, she at once jumped to the conclusion that, hearing of Bruce's rescue and return—for she had seen it in the paper she had bought at the station—Glave had decided to "split" upon her.

She was in a fury in a moment, and there and then turned the horses round, and drove straight for the castle. If there was any treachery in progress, she would be there to confront it and protect herself.

As has been remarked before, Deborah did not lack courage. She arrived just as Bruce put this last question, and instead of speaking, she stood by the half-closed door, and waited, her eyes, after flashing round suspiciously, fixed on Bruce.

"If I was married, as you say, who was I married to?—where is my wife?" he demanded, with a laugh of indignation and scorn.

The earl raised his trembling hand, and pointed to the tall, imposing figure at the door.

"There she stands!" he said.

Bruce swung round, and stared at Deborah in amazed silence for a moment; then he grew red with anger and indignation.

"What!" he exclaimed. "Father! Do you know who she is? Deborah what are you doing here?"

She quailed before his voice and the flash of his dark eyes; then she caught a meaning glance from Glave—a glance that said, "Stand firm; it is all right!" and, with faltering voice—a voice that faltered with fear as well as with affected emotion—she cried:

"Oh, Bruce! Bruce!" and put her handkerchief to her eyes.

(To be continued)

Sun Spots Reappear as Minimum Cycle Passes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Old Sol's getting the "measles" again.

Between February and August of last year the sun had a minimum of spots, Professor George H. Peters of the United States Naval Observatory here has observed. The number of spots now is increasing and will increase for a number of years. The sun spot cycle occurs every 11.1 years, says Professor Peters, and has just passed the minimum, with the next minimum in prospect for 1934.

For a number of days during the middle of 1923 no spots were seen on the sun's disc. Just where the zero point for sun spots is gives rise to a difference of opinion.

During the period of sunspot maxima the intensity of the northern lights in the lower latitudes, gives evidence of intense magnetic conditions. Some spots do not produce marked northern lights, while others do. Just what spots cause probable increase in the rainbow-colored aurora is a problem which Professor Peters is working on now.

Each clear day of the year at noon, Professor Peters photographs the sun. A photoheliograph, with five inches aperture and 40 feet focal length is used. The image of the sun is taken on a plate four and a half inches in diameter. The light is thrown into the camera from the surface of an unsilvered mirror.

Professor Peters has been in charge of this work for 25 years.

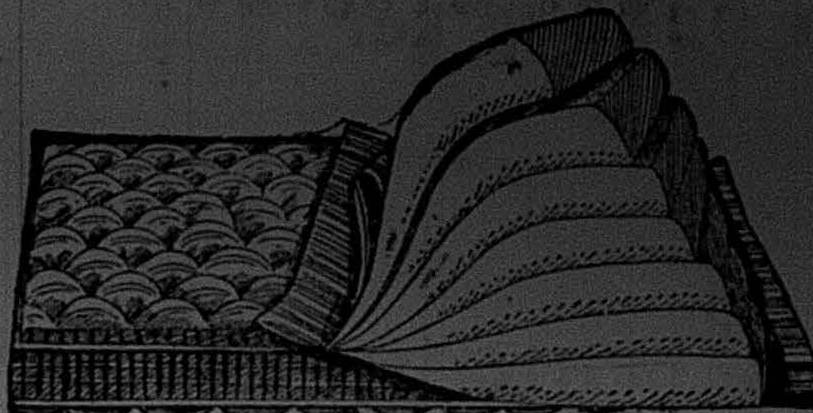
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An Open Letter To His Excellency The Governor

(Continued from Page 4)

veloping the theory from this point. Professor MacFarlane wrote in the New York Times as follows: "Now if a mass like this were to be suddenly destroyed, heated and the oil separated, it could furnish more petroleum than the world already has or could use for many years to come. This gives us some notion of the teeming wealth of fish life along even our Eastern coasts."

But many of the known oil shales and fossil fish beds cover hundreds or even thousands of square miles. In the same article Professor MacFarlane goes on to say "that Professor Joseph Leidy, distinguished as an anatomist, paleontologist, zoologist, and botanist, showed that oil escaping from the Philadelphia gas works floated on the surface of the Schuylkill at first, but soon it mixed with abundant mud particles till these pressed down and sedimented the oil. Thus successive oily mud films suggested a commencing oil shale. This important, though apparently trivial observation gave us the key to the formation of oil shales. And in recent years the Anglo-Indian geologist, Stewart, by experimenting with Burmese oils, has fully verified Leidy's look for. The following salient points

views, and further extended them." The quotations will show Your Excellency the deep interest that is being manifested in this country by those who probe the problems of sea-life.

Some time since, one of the St. John's dailies made reference to an experiment with herring oil by Inspector Howlett of the Fisheries Department. It should prove practicable and remunerative.

of course Your Excellency is familiar with the recently discovered curative qualities of Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil for rickets in children. My authority for this is Dr. Darlington, one time Public Health Commissioner for New York City.

PREDICTING THE CATCH OF FISH
Under this heading I read some time since an article that may have some application to fishery conditions in Newfoundland. After pointing out that the herring fisheries support thousands of people and hardships among fishermen inflicted in a year when there is a poor run of fish, the writer stressed the fact that all this waste and wear of equipment might largely be avoided were it possible to know beforehand how large a catch to these oils, has fully verified Leidy's look for. The following salient points

I take the liberty of quoting.

Experiments have been recently made on the coast of France to collect data for such predictions. A report to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Le Danois, printed in its Comptes Rendues (Paris) presents an interesting hypothesis with respect to the laws governing the movements of schools of fish. He discards the usual theory that the Gulf Stream divides into currents which bathe the various European coasts, in favor of warm overflows caused by the expansion of equatorial waters in summer. Assuming this to be correct, important biologic results ensue.

For example his observation in 1921 indicated that the movements of the white tuna fish were closely connected with the displacement of strata of warm water whose temperature at 150 feet of depth was over 28 degrees Fahrenheit. But 1921 was an unusually bad year for the herring fisheries in the North Seas. M. Le Danois attributes this fact to an exceptional entry of the waters of the Atlantic into the North Sea. This influx of water, both warmer and more salty than that ordinarily found in the North Sea, changed the life conditions of which the herring are habituated, and therefore, reacted unfavorably on the catch. The penetration into the North Sea of warmer layers of water from the Atlantic was much less in extent in 1922. This led the observer to expect a good catch in the winter—a prediction which came true. M. Le Danois draws the important inference that by studying in August the extent of the waves of warm waters entering the Gulf of Gascony the probable catch of herring in the North Sea during the following winter may be correctly predicted.

Norway has been making similar experiments. Would it be too much to anticipate Newfoundland making a forward move in this direction?

A WORD ABOUT PEAT

Your Excellency must have noticed that Newfoundland is rich in peat bogs. Attempts have been made to convert peat into an article of fuel but without meeting with much success.

It was prominently featured in Sir Edward Morris' (now Lord Morris) manifestoes when he sought election in 1905-9. He carried out his promise. The ordinary method of cutting the

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hog into slices and drying them in the air as practised by the peasants in Ireland and other parts of Europe was resorted to, but it did not work out satisfactory. As has often been demonstrated before "Necessity is the mother of invention." Germany has solved the great peat problem. The invasion of the Ruhr by France helped German ingenuity was called to solve the trouble involved in the diminution of coal supplies available to them. They turned peat into fuel of good quality by the invention of a cheap and practical method. The excess moisture was got rid of which, heretofore was the great trouble.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent in this country attempting to devise some practical mechanical means for obtaining a commercially valuable fuel from peat. At last a Boston firm has succeeded in producing machinery of a practical nature that will squeeze out the water and render the carbon available in it for the production of heat. I have gathered considerable data regarding the construction of this machine, the quantity it will process in 24 hours, the cost per ton and other valuable information. Should Your Excellency desire to be in receipt of these details I shall be pleased to forward same. Judging from the samples of briquettes, I have seen it does seem that a long step forward has been made in the scientific treatment of peat for fuel.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Here is something that should, if properly developed, go a long way in eventually paying off our public debt. What Bermuda is to the American tourist in winter Newfoundland can be made in summer. It is surprising that a country with such

wonderful natural attractions as Newfoundland is so little known to the outside world. And yet reasoning more closely it is not surprising. Our provincialism has been our curse. Isolation has advantages, but it's a luxury for which we have paid an exorbitant price.

During my term as Trade Commissioner here, I endeavored through the public press and the Lecture platform to disabuse the minds of many American people of the erroneous idea that Newfoundland possessed nothing but "fish and fog," and a subject for public charity most of the time. Time and again I have had to contradict articles of a far-fetched and lying nature appearing in the great dailies of this country, pillorying Newfoundland and its estimable people. She has been the target for the foulest of literary assassins. Deep wounds have been inflicted which will scarcely be healed in the lifetime of the present generation. In view of such unenviable publicity the impressions of the outside world are not surprising. The time has long since arrived when we should be differentiated from the Eskimo of Labrador. Thousands of Americans are continuously streaming across the Atlantic to enjoy the attractions that Norway and Switzerland and other European countries offer.

As I write, the thermometer is registering 95 degrees of heat, making life in New York almost unbearable. The city parks have been thrown open, so that those who are sweltering in the congested quarters may spend their nights in the open. Let us get ready to turn some of the wealth that now finds its way across the Atlantic in our direction. Is it not time that Newfoundland started to build a modern Hotel at St. John's and some couple of other points. Here are a few of the questions put to us after we have enlarged upon the beauties of the country: How can we get there? How long does it take? Is it nice and cool? Have you moving pictures? What are the Hotels like? Can we get a drink up there? Every thing is lovely until we come to the hotel question, then, to put it mildly, our answer is not quite satisfactory. After my arrival here in November, 1920, I took the question of an hotel at St. John's up with the Furness

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Withy, Red Cross Line and Reid Newfoundland Company, pointing out that my observation led me to believe it was a very much augmented passenger list. My suggestion was kindly received, but the depression in shipping circles prevailing at that time evidently was a deterrent to further progress. But now that the dark clouds are passing over and we are getting back to normalcy, it is to be hoped that a start will be made. I also interviewed General Kinkead of the United Hotels of America. This Corporation built the magnificent Mount Royal Hotel at Montreal, and are operating many others throughout the country. But, as an evidence of good faith in the venture local capital should be forthcoming.

I cannot close without saying a word of commendation for the "Road Booster," recently compiled and published by Mr. R. Hibbs, M.H.A. It is well worth perusal. Is in keeping with the best thought of all modern municipalities. While men of Mr. Hibbs' type remain with us, Newfoundland is not quite lost.

The only apology I can make to Your Excellency, if I have bored you with this long, drawn-out effusion, is my love for the land of my birth, and the ardent desire that her people participate to the fullest extent in the fruits of her great natural resources with which she has been so lavishly endowed.

With deep appreciation,
Believe me to be,
Very respectfully yours,
J. M. DEVINE.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22nd., 1924.

The Tory News Has A Record Of Opposition To Every Nfld. Industrial Enterprise

The Daily News this morning reports an interview given by Sir Alexander Gibb to the Montreal Star, wherein he is referred to as "Treasurer of the fund supplied by the British and Newfoundland Governments." We cannot think that Sir Alexander is correctly reported by the Daily News, which would have its readers believe that money cannot be obtained from the British investor until there "is confidence that undertakings would be free from political interference." In what sense have any Newfoundland undertakings, of which Sir Alexander Gibb as an engineer of repute and of which he has first hand knowledge, been subjected to political interference.

The politicians, or statesmen, who were instrumental in putting the Humber deal through are neither meddlers or pessimists. The Editor of the Daily News has been proven guilty on both accounts, whenever the Government of this country sought to establish an industry of importance in Newfoundland. Toryism, of which the News during its whole career has been a pliant tool opposed Grand Falls, and the promoters and political leaders of that day were subjected to the most insolent abuse and ridicule. Sir Robert Bond, the Prime Minister under whom the "Harmsworth Deal" went through and Grand Falls became a reality was the object of the especially political hatred of the Daily News Editor of that day.

Sir William Coaker, Sir Richard Squires, Mr. Warren and their colleagues of the administration under which the Humber Deal was passed were vilified by every Tory of note in the country because they agreed to Newfoundland joining hands across the sea with Britain and guaranteeing the \$20,000,000 which made the paper mills at Corner Brook a possibility.

In an effort to have a dig at the policy under which an honest attempt was made to stabilize the Colony's main industry, the News simply shows its inconsistency. This guarantee of funds, of which Sir Alexander Gibb is Treasurer is nothing more nor less than Government aid to encourage and finance private industry.

Our chief interest at present in the Humber works is to see that Newfoundland's representatives in the Liberal Party use every legitimate means in their power to obtain for the workman a wage upon which he can provide the necessities of life for himself and his family. Capital which does not recognize this principle is of no benefit to us. And the "extraordinary possibilities" which Newfoundland possesses had better lay dormant than be exploited at the cost of the sweat and blood of our fellow countrymen. We are prepared, and have been, to give the investor unusual concessions, but he must be prepared and willing to pay a "living wage" and also to understand that our natural resources are our heritage which must not be sold and sacrificed to pay dividends and provide fat jobs for foreigners at the expense of local labor, skilled or unskilled.

An Open Letter To His Excellency The Governor

499 Broadway,
New York,
August 14, 1924.

Sir W. L. Allardye,
Government House,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Dear Sir William:—

Doubtless, it will appear strange to you that I should at this time address you through the public press. Unfortunately I have not had the privilege of personally familiar with the fact that

meeting you, as has been the good fortune of so many of my fellow countrymen. Therefore, your many excellent qualities and the live interest you take at all things pertaining to the welfare of Newfoundland have only been made known to me by correspondents and through the medium of the public press.

Perhaps your Excellency is not

government of Newfoundland was progressive enough in November, 1920, to appoint a Trade Commissioner to the United States with headquarters at New York; but six months later discontinued the office. This writer was the appointee. The advantages of having a Trade Commissioner or official representative of the Newfoundland Government in this country are too obvious to discuss. But, I have digressed. My real object in writing you, is to tender personal congratulations for the lively interest you are taking in matters pertaining to our great national asset—the fisheries. You will be surprised to know the great lack of interest taken by public men in Newfoundland in attempting to deal with this industry along scientific lines. Comparatively very few attempts have been made through the medium of the press to show to our people the boundless possibilities of our sea-wealth.

I was very much impressed with a letter that appeared in a St. John's newspaper on December 5, 1923, written to you, from Professor Stanley Gardiner, Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge. I have also noted in a recent issue of the Evening Telegram, the arrival of a capitalist from England interested in the development of our fisheries. All this is extremely refreshing, and augurs well, I trust, for the future. Unfortunately in the past we have had some very eminent men visit Newfoundland, seemingly zealous in the interest of our fisheries; but apart from enjoying our hospitality and whipping the streams "where the speckled beauties lie," after leaving our shores, they faded away, and were heard of no more. Governors have come and gone, and, while it cannot be denied that among them there were some who displayed considerable enthusiasm over Newfoundland's welfare, and busied themselves about matters of more or less importance—the fauna and the flora, etc; yet not one of them that I know of (save yourself) ever made a practical gesture in the direction of the fisheries—our first line of defence. It must be apparent to Your Excellency that the haphazard methods under which our fisheries are being prosecuted, the enormous amount of waste in connection therewith, the system of marketing—all have changed but little since the day that John Cabot of happy memory, first set foot on our shores. Why is it that the country with the best fish that swim the seven seas, actually receive less in the markets of the world for its products than any other? Why is it that a fish such as the herring, which for centuries has been such a valuable asset to Scotland, Holland, and other countries of Europe has not been made equally as profitable to Newfoundland? Again, how does it come that I can enter any delicatessen or grocery store in any American town or city, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and purchase canned herring from Norway, Finland, Scotland, and not be able to find the Newfoundland article? Is it not a national disgrace that we are throwing away in the Bay of Islands every year thousands of small herring, not suitable for Scotch pack, when a similar fish put up in cans with tomato, sauce, and distributed world-wide by such enterprising firms as Marshall's of Scotland, are worth millions of dollars? And this applies not only to our herring, but our scallops, flounder, crab, eels, cod fish tongues, caplin, squid and others. There can be but one answer to the above questions. In difference almost criminal to the development of the industry—lack of enterprise among those whose very existence depends on the systematic development of our fishery products.

Quoting your correspondent, Professor Gardiner, "There are certain good edible fish, which you have scarcely begun to catch, but no fish of such superlative quality, and existing in such numbers as to make the opening up of new kinds of fish enterprise to be urged. The interrelationships, such as trade, regularity of transport, etc., between Newfoundland and the U.S.A. are quite unknown to me. I would only urge keeping in touch with the U.S.A. for Newfoundland has the fish that will some day be regularly served on the dinner tables of the U.S.A."

I do not agree with the Professor's statement as to superlative quality. Most of our fish have superlative quality, judging from what has been accomplished here in the commercializing of certain inferior fish, his contention that some day the U.S.A. will eat all the fish we produce, I believe to be correct. America is the natural market for our fish. It must be shipped in here fresh. We must give our customers what they want, otherwise, their requirements will be taken care of by somebody else. We must do what every progressive country in the world is doing that has an article of food to sell. The appearance of the package must convey the impression that the contents is intended for human consumption. Unfortunately our indifference in the past and careless methods of packing have not inspired confidence. In other words, the brand must be sold. Let it be an actuality that Newfoundland has the best fish in the world. Then, once having produced an article of which quality is beyond question, let us judiciously advertise it. Millions of people would buy and eat cod-tongues, our caplin, herring and other fish if they were put up in the manner they want them. The success of every food specialty in this country can be traced to the publicity propaganda waged as to its merits. Such nationally known articles as California raisins, Sunkist oranges, Kellogg's bran, Ward's whole wheat bread, Finnan haddock, Gorton's fish, and others, owe their existence and wide popularity to genuine quality and the judicious use of printer's ink.

I had much difficulty in convincing some Newfoundland exporters of dried codfish that for the Italian trade of New York, a cleanly appearing box 30 inches long, 20 inches wide, 10 inches high containing 100 pounds of fish would be readily purchased in preference to the old-time drum. Finally, one enterprising firm experimented, and I am gratified to say, with considerable success.

Let us get ready to partake of the advantages in a commercial way that are bound to accompany the demand for fish in the U.S.A. Many of the old prejudices against sea-food that wrought such harm in the past have disappeared. Scientific research has disclosed the fact that we must eat a certain amount of fish which is rich in iodine and a preventative of goitre. The great prejudices of the American housewife against fish in the past, were due to the fact that it most instances she was sold a frozen article that was half rotten before it was placed in the freezer. Needless to say, it did not come out any fresher than when it went in. It must be borne in mind, however, no matter how fresh the fish is when the process begins, freezing takes from its flavor and purity. However, recent

innovations in the handling of this kind of food seem to hold out hope that we shall be able to transport live fish to great distances by rail. One authority says "The day may not be so far distant when the patron of every first-class restaurant in the country can walk into his favorite hostelry, select his fish from a number sporting in a tank, and have it served up to him a few minutes later as fresh and tasty as if he had just caught it."

"In Germany, France, and England, and the ghettos of American cities," says the Literary Digest, "the epicurean delight has been possible for some time." Last spring New York saw its first shipment of large quantities of live fish by rail. Collecting live eels for the Christmas trade has been the custom of dealers for some time. During this season, the eel is the favorite delicacy of the Italians, and it brings fancy prices. Secondly, these fish are caught months in advance, and kept in tanks to supply the seasonal demands. We are told last year one dealer alone sent 160,000 pounds of live eels to New York from the eel fisheries near Quebec. The eels were loaded aboard barges which were towed through Lake Champlain and down the Hudson River. A similar experiment with sea-trout proved successful. Germany, however, has the most up-to-date methods yet devised for transporting live fish. It consists of a tank with oxygen tube attached, and so arranged that it will feed its air in proper proportions, thus doing away with the need of an attendant on the journey.

Mr. Barry H. Richards wrote very interestingly on this subject in the "Forecast," New York, some time ago.

PETROLEUM FROM FISH

A most important discovery has been recently made by Prof. MacFarlane of the University of Pennsylvania, who believes that the supply of petroleum is inexhaustible, and holds that fish are the sole source of supply. The "Literary Digest" for October 27, 1923, said, "It is borne out, Professor MacFarlane thinks, by the fact that through the successive geologic formations from the Silurian beds to those of recent days oil shales enclosing abundant fish remains are met. He cites in order of age, West Russia, N. Scotland, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, South America, California, Texas, Roumania and the Baku oil shales."

To further quote the Literary Digest, "These fish although sometimes weird in structure, are," he says, "the ancestors of our present fish, and the process of oil manufacture is continuous. So long as we have with us," says the Professor, "submarine earthquakes and a plentiful fish supply we shall not want for petroleum. The humble 'mossbunker,' known wherever it is used for blue fish bait as manhaden, may furnish no near percentage of the future oil supply, according to the theory. The river lamprey, salmon, herring, tunny, and others store oil in the flesh it seems, fish and sharks store it in their livers."

Prof. Baird calculated in one season the blue-fish and other enemies devoured at least a quintillion (1,000,000,000,000,000) mossbunkers. De-

(Continued on Page 3.)

MEMBER FOR FOGO URGES GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE IN THE GANDER AGREEMENT FOR A LIVING WAGE FOR WORKMEN

While the Resolutions to establish another pulp and paper enterprise were before the House in the early days of the present month, the member for Fogo, Mr. Hibbs, made a very practical and forceful plea that local labor be given a square deal. The strike at Corner Brook brought the matter of discrimination prominently before the country and in view of the urgent demands put forward by the Opposition the Government decided in the closing days of the session to appoint ex-Premier Warren as a commissioner to conduct an enquiry into the labor and other conditions at Corner Brook. Mr. Hibbs's remarks are so much to the point in view of the pending enquiry that we publish them herewith.

Mr. Chairman:—I have no intention of questioning the fact that what the Minister of Justice has said is correct with regard to improving the wording of the section dealing with Newfoundland labor, but I do not think that this protection has gone far enough. I very much fear that in spite of the slight alteration in this section we will have a recurrence of the same trouble in connection with the Gander as has been in evidence in the Humber operations. There can be no doubt but there has been unfair discrimination

in favor of foreign labor at Corner Brook, Deer Lake and other sections of the Humber workings. I have learnt from reliable authority that there have been many cases where Newfoundland and foreign labor have been working side by side, doing practically the same class of work, and while the Newfoundlanders were paid about 35 cents per hour the foreigner was receiving 70 cents, or double the wages of the native. To say that this is an outrage against our own people is to put it mildly; there is absolutely no justification for it, and this condition of affairs should not exist one day longer. If we with our eyes open allow this thing to go on, then what hope is there for a square deal for Newfoundlanders in their own country. I fully realize that in an operation such as the Humber there is much diversified labor, and skilled and scientific help must of necessity be brought in, but there are certain classes of labor that I would not place in this category, such as pipe-fitting and similar kinds of work. I have been told that Newfoundlanders have been paid only fifty per cent. of what the foreigner has received in connection with this class of labor, while in many cases the Newfoundlanders were better qualified than his

foreign rival. This is, in my opinion, an absolute disgrace. To what extent can we hope to have our people benefited by such undertakings as the Humber, or the Gander proposition which is now before the House, if we allow the place to be overrun by foreigners, and permit them to usurp the positions which rightly belong to Newfoundlanders. Now, we have a similar proposition to that of the Humber under consideration; are we going to learn by experience or are we going to allow the man who does the actual and practical work to go unprotected, and I think, Mr. Chairman, a more stringent measure should be adopted to protect our own people in connection with this proposed industry, and in making this statement I am not in any way prejudiced against foreign skilled labor when absolutely necessary.

HON. MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—We had considerable difficulty in getting the Company to agree to this.

MR. HIBBS:—I fear too much consideration and concessions have been given Companies operating in Newfoundland and too little to the man who makes the industry possible. I again would ask the Government to profit by experience. To-day we have three thousand men on strike at the Humber asking for a living wage, an opportunity to provide the wherewithal for themselves and families, and surely this is not an unreasonable demand for a man who gives faithful services for ten hours a day. The gentlemen's agreement, if I might term it such, entered into between the Government and the Humber Company, provided that not less than 25 cents per hour would be paid. Twenty-five cents an hour was named as a minimum because many firms throughout the country were paying 20 cents per hour, but taking into consideration the cost of living in this country, 25 cents has been proven to be inadequate, a family man cannot make two ends meet on this wage, and the result is that you have a strike on your hands. Is it not then an opportune time I ask for you to approach the Promoters of the Gander Deal and arrange that as part of the agreement that not less than 30 cents per hour be paid for any class of labor. If you don't do this, the Company will surely take advantage of the labor surplus and you will have the same trouble at the Gander as you are now experiencing at the Humber.

I could never understand why a Company manufacturing pulp and paper in Newfoundland cannot pay the same wage as that paid by Companies in similar operation in Canada and the United States, conditions are just as favorable here and the market for the products is just as good, particularly does this apply to the A. N. D. Company, operating at Grand Falls,

and yet we find that our workmen are not getting more than fifty to seventy-five per cent. of the wages paid by Canadian and American manufacturers. I think it would be only reasonable to have it stipulated in this agreement that wages equal to that being paid by Canadian and American firms be paid to our people in connection with the operations in the interior of the country, all other things being equal.

The greatest asset we possess, Mr. Chairman, is the workingmen of Newfoundland; they have a perfect right to demand a living wage for their labor, they owe it to their families and we owe a duty to them, and that duty is to protect the laborer who is not in a position to protect himself. We have been tumbling over ourselves, offering all kinds of concessions to every person who evidenced a desire to exploit our timber or mineral wealth and we leave the laboring class at the mercy of those soulless corporations whose one aim is to get every ounce of labor possible out of the employee and give as little in return as possible. I am greatly interested in this Gander deal, first because to the late Government belongs the credit of bringing this proposition to its present stage, and secondly, because the site of the industry happens to be located in the District of Fogo. I am therefore prepared to give my hearty support to the agreement, but I feel it my duty to make this plea on behalf of the men who are to supply the labor that will make this enterprise possible and, I hope, successful.

In conclusion, I would say to the Prime Minister, this is a time when he must have the courage to grapple with the situation, and no better evidence of the necessity can be furnished than the fact that you have three or four thousand discontented people at present out on strike at the Humber asking for a better wage. Surely the Prime Minister cannot afford to turn a deaf ear to the just plea of these men, particularly as a number of his own constituents are affected by the strike. I am in sympathy with the Government in their troubles in this connection and the best solution I know of is, to investigate this matter at once and if the request of the men is a reasonable one, and I firmly believe their request is a reasonable one, then see that the Company plays the game fair and square by the toilers of Newfoundland, and take care to see that you will not have a recurrence of this trouble in connection with the Gander enterprise, by immediately inserting a Protective Labor and Minimum Wage Clause in the Bill before it is ratified; by doing this you will obviate much discontent and trouble such as we are now experiencing with our people.

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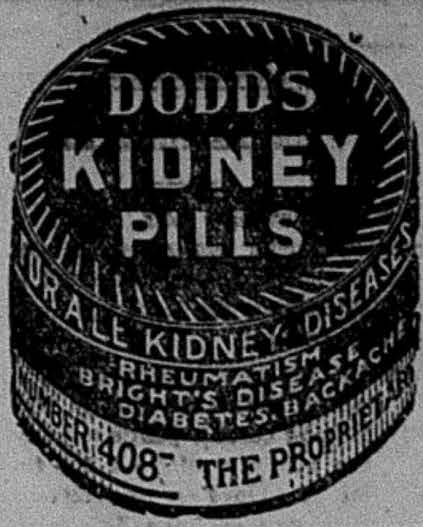
BALTIMORE, Aug. 18 — Native American stock in the United States is on the increase and the indications are that the maximum population of this country in the future, which he estimates at 187,274,000 in 2100, will be even more distinctly of American stock than the United States of today, according to the studies in human biology which are to be published shortly by Dr. Raymond Pearl, professor of biometry in the School of Hygiene and Public Health, and of biology in the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Pearl's statistics dealing with the vitality of native and foreign born Americans are based on studies of the birth and death figures from registration states during the period from 1915 to 1921 inclusive. They show that the native born Americans, whose birth rate was practically equal to death rate in 1915, rose to 142 births to 100 deaths in 1921. In 1915 foreign born mothers were giving birth to 67 children to every 100 deaths among the foreign born. In 1921 their proportion of births had fallen to 237.

This shows that the foreign born birth rate, though still the larger, is on the decline, while the native birth rate is increasing.

"Constantly increasing conditions of public health," says Dr. Pearl, "and their relation in the mortality returns have taken away and force that might at some time possibly have been thought to attach to the 'race suicide' argument against the general falling birth rate. Any population or any group that year by year is producing more than one baby for each death is set on the high road to extinction."

Dr. Pearl's method for arriving at the maximum future population of the United States is based on the application of a complicated mathematical formula of the figures of the past. In calculating that the United States will not support a population of much more than 197,000,000 at any time he points out that, though this is but 66 persons to the square mile, it is not reasonable to suppose that this country can have a population of 67 to the square mile like Belgium which is supported mainly by imported food. With the growing demands for food in other parts of the world Dr. Pearl does not think it is likely that any part of the globe can at some time possibly have been thought to attach to the 'race suicide' argument with a large percent of imported.



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Grown By U. S. For Leprosy Cure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — Uncle Sam has enlisted in the fight against leprosy from a new angle. At the Department of Agriculture's station at Fell, Maryland, the government is engaged in propagating chaulmoogra plants, from which oil will be obtained to treat lepers.

About 650 plants are growing in Maryland, and over 2,000 have already been shipped to Hawaii, the Philippines, the Canal Zone and Porto Rico, to mature in the warmth of a tropical sun. There is no place in the United States where the trees will develop fully.

This work has been going on since 1920, when Joseph F. Rock, agricultural explorer attached to the office of foreign seed and plant introduction, visited the jungles of Burma and Siam searching for chaulmoogra trees.

Tracing chaulmoogra history, Mr. Rock found that its seeds and oil



GERALD S. DOYLE,
Distributor, St. John's.

"have been known for centuries to the natives of Burma and southeastern Asia in general as palliatives in leprosy and other skin diseases, and were employed by them both externally and internally.

There are about 500 lepers in the United States, as nearly as can be ascertained, says the United States Public Health Service. About 225 are in one colony at Carville, Louisiana. A small colony which was located at Buzzard's Bay in Massachusetts was merged with the Louisiana colony in 1921. There are about 300 registered lepers and it is estimated that around 150 have not been identified.

Those afflicted are looking to chaulmoogra oil as their salvation, and the results achieved thus far with it lead sanguine medical men to foresee the day when leprosy will be added to the list of maladies which man can control.

Labor Conditions In Russia Improve Geneva Bureau

GENEVA, July 31 — The development of industrial conditions in Soviet Russia is dealt with in a publication just issued by the International Labor Office. The volume brings out the fundamental differences between the present system and the regime which existed before 1921, the differences being the result of the process of transformation going on in Russia.

After taking up the functions of the Commissariat of Labor, chapters are devoted to wage policy, both before and after the establishment of the new economic policy, to an exposition of collective agreements, methods for the settlement of disputes, the regulation of the labor market, social insurance and factory inspection.

The general conclusions drawn from the reports are that important modifications have taken place not only in labor conditions but in the material position of the working class in Russia. Compulsory labor has been declared free, the conditions of labor are determined by free agreement between the parties, and the value of work is determined by the laws of supply and demand. That greater liberty has come to Russia, declares the authors, is shown by the fact that the central power confines itself to fixing a minimum wage, leaving to the parties concerned the duty of determining the actual remuneration of labor by collective agreements.

Despite the changes which have taken place, however, in the general policy of the Soviet government, chiefly in relation to labor legislation, it is believed that the evolution of the actual conditions of labor is only in its beginning.

Other information on Russia given out by the labor office indicates that unemployment is increasing.

Australia's Rabbitt Bill

MELBOURNE, July 10 — A deputation of farmers who waited recently on the federal treasurer informed him that the annual loss caused to Australian productivity by rabbits is more than \$100,000,000.

The old-fashioned boy lacked the advantages of a college education and had to learn his stud poker the best way he could.

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Manager for Newfoundland.

READ! READ! and NOTE!

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Union Publishing Co. Ltd.

ADVOCATE OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S.

Giant Airship Planned By British Government

CARDINGTON, England.—To make room for the laying down of Britain's new giant airship of 51,000,000 cubic feet capacity, the old R 33 is being reconditioned for an experimental flight to India where a mooring mast and gas generating plant are to be erected.

At the same time that work commences on the big ship at Cardington, another of similar size will be begun at Howden. Both of these immense airships will be approximately 700 feet long, 110 feet in diameter, and capable of carrying 200 passengers at 80 miles an hour on a non-stop flight of 3,000 miles.

It is stated that such a vessel cruising at 40 miles an hour will be able to remain in the air for nearly three weeks without alighting to replenish fuel. Steel is being considered as a possible substitute for duralumin in the structure, and engines that will burn a mixture of hydrogen and kerosene are being experimented with.

Industry Again Invaded By Efficient Womanhood

BELFAST, July 31.—Another woman's name has been added to the growing list of members of the weaker sex who are managing great industrial businesses. The latest addition is that of Lady Pirrie widow of the late Lord Pirrie who died at sea while on his way home from South America, and who was chairman of the great shipbuilding firms of Harland and Wolff.

Lady Pirrie will be the first president of the company, this post having been specially created for her, and has declared that she will not be simply a figurehead, but will take an active part in its administration.

Throughout her married life Lady Pirrie accompanied her husband on all his travels, and she expects that the experience she gained through coming into contact with his business associates will stand her in good stead in her new post. This experience was considerable, for Lord Pirrie was said never to have made an important business decision without first consulting Lady Pirrie.

She, after her own is bobbed: "How old fashioned you look, my dear, with your hair long."

ADVERTISE IN THE
EVENING ADVOCATE

French Bishop Defines Dress Women Should Wear To Church

PARIS.—The length of the sleeves of a woman's dress which is suitable wear for the observance of church services has been laid down by the Bishop of Clermont-Ferrand in a notice which he has asked the priests of his diocese to bring before their flocks.

Wearers of dresses wanting in modesty, the circular states—with the explanation that decency forbids low cut necks and sleeves that do not reach below the elbow—should be asked to leave the church, and if they present themselves thus attired at the Holy Communion, the priest should pass them by. Their own priest later should give them a "paternal warning" on the subject.

Airplanes Hunt Fish

FELIXTOWN, England, July 31.—Three government flying-boats are patrolling various parts of the North Sea trying to locate fish. Their principal objective is the herring and it is believed that by spotting the shoals and advising various trawling stations the trawlers will be saved much time.

Unemployment In Italy

ROME, July 31.—Statistics just issued show that during the first four months of 1924 the number of unemployed in Italy was reduced by 234,000. This makes the country's unemployment figure about half of what it was last year.

But how can any Frenchman be as calm and neutral as they expect their president to be?

FOR SALE!

SCHOONER 'EXOTIC'
Built 1906
52 Tons Register
Apply
WM. H. BAGGS,
Broad Cove, B.D.V.
Or
A. E. HICKMAN,
C.E., Ltd.
St. John's

NOTICE!

FOR SALE --- HOUSE and LAND

House 24 by 28, 15 feet post, four large rooms upstairs, dining room, parlor, two bedrooms down stairs, back kitchen 16 by 29 feet, house new. Also 1 new Store 16 by 20 ft., 9 foot post; 1 Barn, 1 Cellar; also twenty acres of land in one piece. Wharf partly done, good landing place. Land that is under cultivation is under cultivation is fenced with wire. Six acres in another piece of land for sale. One acre in another piece also for sale. If a pulp and paper mill start in Gander Bay an ideal spot to carry on business or to open up a hotel. To other pieces of Land for sale. If any one want to settle down can buy also.

For particulars, please communicate with

THOMAS FRANCIS,
Clark's Head, Gander Bay.

aug15, 1m

Published By Authority

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Greely, to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Portugal Cove, in place of Mr. Fred Hibbs, deceased. Mr. Bertam Little, to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Bonavista, in place of Mr. Wilfred Saint, retired.

Mr. Alphacius Woolfrey, (Carmanville) to be a member of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Rocky Bay, in place of Mr. Ernest Hicks retired; Constable J. Cramm, and Mr. Samuel Woolfrey, to be members of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Lewisporte, in place of Messrs. A. T. Woolfrey and Robert W. Manuel, retired; Messrs. George Jennings (Burlington), Edward Noble, District (Smith's Harbor), and David Giles, (Rogues Harbor), to be members of the Methodist Board of Education, for the District of Nipper's Harbor, in place of Mr. Eli Jennings, left the district, and Messrs. Elijah Mills and William H. Hollett, and Capt. George B. Brown, to be members of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Burin, in place of Messrs. Robert Avery and John Inkpen, Jr., left the district. Mr. Walter Foote, Captain H. W. Foote, and Mr. Oliver Inkpen, to be members of the Methodist Board of Education for the District of Great Burin, in place of Messrs. Edward Churchill and James Moulton, retired. Rt. Rev. J. March D. D., Rev. T. D. O'Neill, Messrs. W. H. Kennedy, F. D. Freeman, M. P. Stapleton, M. J. Mackey and F. J. Sullivan, to be the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Harbor Grace. Rt. Rev. Mgr. McCarthy, V. G., Messrs. James Walsh, John Tobin, John Jones and Patrick Hogan to be the Roman Catholic Board of Education for the District of Carbonear; Mr. John S. Penney, to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Eastport, in place of Mr. Lewis Squires, resigned. Department of the Colonial Secretary, August 19th, 1924.

GOVERNMENT SHIPS

Argyle left Burin 4.50 p.m. yesterday. Tomorrow morning's train will connect with her for the Bay route.

Clyde left Lewisporte 5.50 p.m. today. She has 43 passengers and 6 cars of freight.

Kyle no report since arriving at Port-aux-Basques.

Malakoff left Port Union 5.45 a.m. on Trinity Bay route. 2 first class passengers and 1/2 a car of freight.

Meigle left Hr. Grace 8 p.m. Portia left Ramea 5.40 p.m. yesterday coming east.

Prospero left Springdale 5.15 p.m. yesterday coming south.

Sagona left Brig Bay 4.25 p.m. yesterday outward.

Sebastopol leaving Argentia this afternoon.

The Silvia's Outward

Passengers

The following have booked passage by the Silvia sailing for Halifax and New York at noon tomorrow: Geo. LaMusse, Miss M. A. Russell, Miss K. Lamb, Mrs. W. C. Macklin, Miss Broderick, Miss M. Burry, Miss Ruth Davidson, Miss Mary Ellis, Miss A. Malone, Miss C. Coady, Miss C. Burry, Mrs. J. White, D. J. Halloran, J. F. Williams, O. C. Hilliard, P. Miller, Mrs. J. Campbell, Dr. C. Harris, Dr. F. A. Jones, Mrs. R. J. Cramm, John Cramm, E. Fox, Miss G. Diamond, Mrs. Geo. Grimes, Mrs. A. Malden, Mrs. Bartlett, Miss M. Bartlett, Miss E. Green, Mrs. W. Parsons, Miss P. Collins, Miss E. Bland, Miss H. Collins, Miss D. Harbin, Miss M. Cantwell.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Bell Isld. Cadets Win Football Championship

Championship Trophy now Permanently Won

By defeating the football team of the Wabana Mine Workers' Union at Bell Island on Wednesday, 20th, the Cadets won the Championship for the third successive year and thus become the permanent owners of the Kent-Shea-Dwyer trophy, which has been in competition the past seventeen years, thus culminating a record of which any club might well feel proud. At the annual garden party on Saturday the Cadets also won the Rev. J. J. McGrath trophy for the fourth successive year.

Founded and well organized in 1920 by Major J. M. Greene, the Cadet Football Club has a record unequalled by any other sporting organization in the country inasmuch that every cup put up for competition on Bell Island has become the permanent property of the cadets, some six in number, while the Sir. M.P. Cashin trophy, competed for this season for the first time is also in the possession of the Cadets. Included in the trophies won by this club are the Higgins-Fox-Vincombe Fire Cup and the Crown Life Cahill-Burke Challenge Cup as well as the first cup presented by Rev. J. J. McGrath.

Since their organization in 1920, the Cadets have had to face such worthy opponents as the old Scotias, Dominions, Dominion Fire Brigade, Swandos, Young Bretons, War Vets, Stars, Lance Cove, and United Mine Workers. This season all the old players of former teams combined in the Union Team to prevent if possible the passing of the Kent-Shea-Dwyer cup, but after a regular series of six games, in which two were ties and two victories for the Cadets and two victories for the Union the play-off on Wednesday decided the Championship in favor of the Cadets.

The names of the champions are: James Murphy, captain; James Dulanthy, sub-captain; Gus Connors, Pat Murphy, Matthew Farrell, Vincent Farrell, Bernard Dooney, Thomas Ryan, John Barrett, Michael Dobbin, James Connors, junior; Ron Penny, John Penny, Con Power, A. Hawco, Peter Power and the old veteran Jas. L. Connors, president of the club.

During their career in Bell Island football the Cadets won the Championship in 1920, the Higgins-Vincombe-Fox Fire Cup in 1921, and the Championship in 1922-23-24. Mr. J. M. Greene being president in 1920-21-22, Mr. J. L. Connors 1923-24, Mr. J. P. McEvoy being the first Captain, 1920, Mr. J. Connors, 1921, Mr. Gus Connors, 1922, Mr. P. T. Murphy 1923 and Mr. J. Murphy 1924.

Hearty congratulations are due the champions on such a successful career, and if some of the veterans lay down their armour after this season they leave a record well worthy of emulation by their successors. We understand that a fitting celebration to commemorate the event will be held in the near future, in which the Track and Relay team, also champions the past four years, comprising of the Farrell brothers and Mr. Patrick Murphy will be honored.

AUCTION

At the N.F.L.D. AUCTION STORE, 152 New Gower St.

To-day at 3 and 8 p.m.

and to-morrow at 3 and 8 p.m.

A big line of general Dry Goods, Hardware and Enamelware. Also two dozen Silk Sweaters and a big quantity of Wall Papers and Percales.

M. NIKOSEY,

Auctioneer.

THE GUARANTEE!

THE UTMOST SATISFACTION

OR

THE PROMPT RETURN OF YOUR MONEY

IS THE GUARANTEE BEHIND EVERY BARREL OF

WINDSOR PATENT

"Canada's Best Flour"

The Five Mile Race

When two such runners as O'Toole and Linegar meet racing circles nod wise heads and prophesy great things. Last Night's exhibition of running between the above mentioned speedsters was calculated to transform a melancholy human into a shouting enthusiast. A record attendance lined the sides of the College Campus when the runners prepared to start on the gruelling five-mile race. Gower Stone had also entered in the race, but was unable to participate owing to an injured leg. The race started with O'Toole a slight distance in advance of Linegar, but within a few minutes Linegar took the lead, but was repossessed again by O'Toole. The two runners were continually repassing each other, and excitement mounted to fever heat as the end of the contest approached. With a magnificent spurt Linegar at this point took the lead. O'Toole also exerted himself and drawing level to Linegar finally passed him and reached the tape three yards ahead of Linegar. Mr. W. Noel of the crown lands office kindly measured the course, and 33 laps plus 297 feet were required for the five miles. After the race Fr. Nangle presented the winner with a beautiful cup which he himself had donated towards the Belvedere track race. He congratulated both the winner and his opponent on their splendid showing.

O'Toole finished the course in 27.45 minutes, which is a remarkably good showing.

Last Evening's Game

The opening game of the Tie-Cup series took place on St. George's Field last night. Although the five-mile track race was the big event for the evening and most people were to be found on the campus of St. Bonaventure's College, a fair attendance of spectators assembled to witness the game. The B.I.S. and Saints were the contesting teams, and a thrilling contest ensued. At half time both teams had a goal each and a stiff battle was anticipated for the second round. The Saints team, by clever play, managed after the second period opened, to land the ball in the goal. Although the forwards of the B.I.S. team worked like trojans, the defence of the Saints was perfect, and owing to their inability to score the B.I.S. went down to defeat at the hands of the Saints by a 2-1 score. Mr. T. Delasunty performed the duties of referee.

Youth goes, childhood need never be lost.

Be slow in choosing a friend, but slower in changing him.

Oh, while you live, tell truth and shame the devil.

THE LAST PROHIBITION CASE

What will probably be the last prohibition case, was tried by Judge Morris this morning. The hop beer was found on analysis to contain a little over 2%—2.25. The case was dismissed.

Motorist Fined \$25.00

A motorist from Pennywell Road, for driving at a speed dangerous to the public was fined \$25.00 and costs. He was driving along Duckworth Street near the Majestic Theatre last Sunday at 115 a.m., when the police stopped him. Taking into consideration the hour and that only a few people were about the Judge made the fine so small—otherwise \$100.00 or 3 months would have been the penalty.

BEER CHANGED TO REAL ARTICLE

WINNIPEG, Nov. 10.—A beer changed into the real article by the use of a new invention which regulates the appearance in Winnipeg. The beer brought into this country from the United States and is known to the bootlegging fraternity as an "iceberg" beer. One shot with this mixture and simple two per cent. beer is turned into an intoxicating beverage possessing a kick of an Indiana mule.

The instrument operates on the principle of an ordinary hypodermic syringe, with the alcohol always under the control of the operator.

The use of the gun will render more difficult enforcement of temperance legislation, as the "kick" is not put in until the beer is about to be sold and only a bottle at a time is livened up for the drinker.

Small things become a small man.

A college education is a fine thing. The athletic training hardens you, and in just a little while you can learn to be a peacher.

Correct this sentence: "This play contains nothing, naught", said the producer, "but it will be a tremendous success."

And so candy costs Canada ten millions each year! But surely this does not include the cost of anti-fat.

You can get the same feeling the philanthropist enjoys if you will some ragged boy with ice cream.

Life, like a dome of many colored glass, stains the white radiance of eternity. —Shelley.

We are always prepared to supply Bill Heads, Letter Heads and Envelopes at short notice. Union Publishing Company, Ltd.

SHIPPING NOTES

S.S. Sachem was expected to leave Boston for here via Halifax yesterday.

S.S. Digby leaves Liverpool for here tomorrow.

S.S. Canadian Sapper is now enroute to this port from Montreal via Charlottetown.

S.S. Yankton is now enroute to Coston from here.

S.S. Hekla is enroute to North Sydney.

S.S. Paliki is enroute to Montreal.

S.S. Lister County left here yesterday for Montreal.

S.S. Nico leaves Montreal for here today.

S.S. Sable I. is due at Halifax tomorrow from North Sydney.

The schooner Meta has cleared from H. Crane for Glasgow with seal oil and skins shipped by Murray and Crawford.

The schooner Sif has cleared from Burgeo for Oporto with 2398 quintals dry codfish and 102 quintals haddock, shipped by Burgeo and La Poile Export Co.

The Steam Yacht Sunrise is berthed alongside the S. S. Silvia, to-day from which ship she is replenishing her tanks with fuel oil. It is understood that the "Sunrise" will proceed to Halifax from here.

Wesley Bids God Speed To S. S. Superintendent

Mr. Herbert Taylor Superintendent of Wesley Sunday School, who, accompanied by his family, is shortly leaving for Everett, Mass., where they will make their future home, was last night rendered a farewell by his fellow workers. At 8.30 supper was served, and this was followed by a programme of solos, readings and addresses by officials of the school and congregation. A farewell address was read by the Secretary of the School and the Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Robert Joyce, presented Mr. Taylor with a purse of gold, as a token of appreciation of the splendid services he had rendered the school. Since associating himself with Wesley Church, some twenty-five years ago Mr. Taylor has been a faithful and energetic worker, in every branch of its activities and his departure will leave a void not easily filled. His many friends and associates hope that abundant success will follow him in the new land.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The long reign of paper money in a number of European countries is coming to an end with the reappearances of the metal coins which various governments have introduced within the last few months. France led the way with a new franc, and a little later introduced smaller coins of nickel.

Germany some time ago issued one, two and three Renten mark pieces in silver, as well as pennings of nickel, while Austria several months ago began a silver coinage of one shilling pieces of silver, worth about ten cents each, as well as nickel coins of various denominations.

Russia too is planning to put silver into use, and some weeks ago placed an order for a new coinage with the royal mint in London, the first of which will soon be completed and sent to Moscow for distribution to the principal banks.

The Free State of Danzig, Poland and Czechoslovakia are also planning issues of metal coins within the next few months.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

Acts Assented To

The following Acts, which were passed during the recent session of the Legislature, were assented to by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday afternoon:

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for defraying certain public expenses of the public service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th day of June 1924 and the 30th day of June, 1925, and for other purposes relating to the public services.

An Act to amend Chapter 24 of the Consolidated Statutes (Third Series), entitled "Of Payment of Certain Fees and Charges by Stamps."

An Act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

An Act respecting the salaries of Civil Servants.

An Act Respecting Certain Expenditures to be made under "The Loan Act, 1923."

An Act Respecting a Tax on Goods Imported into Newfoundland.

An Act Further to Amend the "Revenue Act, 1905."

An Act Respecting Certain Retiring Allowances.

An Act to Amend the Revenue Act, 1905, and Amendments Thereto, Schedule E. Export Duties.

An Act for the Raising of a Sum of Money on the Credit of the Colony for Certain Public Purposes.

An Act to Amend 12 and 13 Geo. V. Cap. 20, entitled "An Act Respecting War Pensions."

An Act to Amend Chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, (Third Series), entitled "Of Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace."

An Act to Confirm an Agreement With the Newfoundland Milling Company, Limited.

An Act to Amend 14 Geo. V. Cap. 7, Entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Ship Building."

An Act to Further and Protect the Activities and Interests of the Boy Scout Association in the Island of Newfoundland and Its Dependencies.

An Act Respecting the Game and Inland Fisheries Board.

An Act Respecting the "Encouragement of Agriculture."

An Act Respecting Alcoholic Liquors.

An Act to Amend 3 Geo. V. Cap. 14, Entitled "An Act Respecting the Construction of a Railway Through Labrador."

An Act to Amend Chapter 73 of the Consolidated Statutes, (Third Series), Entitled "Of the Disembarking of Paupers."

An Act for the Confirmation of an Agreement Between the Government and the Gander Valley Power and Paper Company, Limited.

An Act to Amend Chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statutes, (Third Series), Entitled, "Of the Departments of Finance and Customs."

An Act to Authorize the Montreal Trust Company to do Business in the Colony of Newfoundland.

An Act Respecting the United Towns Electric Company, Limited.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

NOTICE

Any person requiring a schooner built the coming winter, should communicate with William Hopkins, Engineer.

aug14dy&wy

WANTED—Students desiring training and positions as Stenographers, Book-keepers, Clerks and Sales Agents to enter the United Business College, opening September 8th. Day, night or by mail. Write at once to have a place reserved for you. P. G. BUTLER, B.C.S., M.C.S., Principal, Victoria Hall, St. John's, aug215j

LOST:—From steam yacht SURPRISE—White Haired Terrier black and white face. Reward will be paid for same by TASKER COOK.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

POLICE COURT

A girl from Topsail, charged with the larceny of \$20, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

A 16-year-old domestic from Placentia Bay was sent to the Salvation Army Home until she can find a place of employment.

Newfoundland Government Railway.

SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Passengers leaving St. John's on 8.45 a.m. train Tuesday, August 26th., will connect with S. S. Portia at Argentia for usual ports of call Argentia to Port aux Basques.

FREIGHT Freight for Marystown, Burin and Law Lawrence, and other ports on the above route, to Port aux Basques, received at freight shed to-day, Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP SERVICE—S. S. PROSPERO

Freight for ports of call on the above route, as advertised in Directory, and extra ports, namely:—Hooping Harbor, Williamsport, Canada Harbor, St. Julien's, Ship Cove, accepted at Dock Shed Monday, August 26th., from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and up to noon on Tuesday.

LABRADOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE—S. S. "NEIGLE"

Freight for the above route for ports of call as previously advertised in Directory, (excepting Hopedale) will be accepted at Dock Shed to-day, Friday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and to-morrow, Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

HUMBERMOUTH-BATTLE HR. STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Passengers leaving St. John's on express train 1 p.m. Sunday, August 24th, will connect with S.S. Sagona at Humbermouth for usual ports of call enroute to Battle Harbor.

GARDEN PARTY—CAPE BROYLE—SUNDAY, Aug. 24th. Excursion train will leave St. John's Depot 2 p.m. Sunday, August 24th., for Cape Broyle, to accommodate people attending Garden Party to be held by Rev. Fr. Maher. Train will stop at usual stations enroute. Returning, leave Cape Broyle 10.30 p.m.

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Now Landing Ex. Schr. "Demering"

50,000 RED BRICK.

Hard and Soft

Henry J. Stabb & Co.



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Resolutely refuse anything offered as "just as good" as

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It can't be — at any price — because

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